

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1026.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, up to the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY,

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER,

HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec 7, 1805.

NOTE C.

THE co-partnership of MacCoun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James MacCoun,

John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm, on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of

Merchandise & Stationary, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James MacCoun.

PERMANENT

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that said school still continues, and that scholars will be admissible all the year round.

The school is kept in the private house built by Wm. Dailey, and lately occupied by Mr. Porter Clay.

The third quarter will begin Saturday the 22d inst.—Days of school on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, in every week.

Terms same as before.

March 11, 1806.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD, A two story Brick House, an Oil Mill, and Brick Yard, with five Acres of Land, on Mulberry-street, near Lexington;

WHICH if sold, the subscriber will take, and in the state of Ohio, in payment; or if rented, apply to John Leiby in Lexington, who is authorized to rent the said premises; or if sold, apply to George Leiby of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio.

George Leiby.

February 18th, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STOLEN or strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Millersburg a few days ago, a Sirel Mare, four years old, a large white blaze on her face, remarkable large feet, not thod, and a new brand on the left shoulder M. Whosoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him the means to have her again, will be generously rewarded, by

J. Savory.

March 24, 1806.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business. In Lexington my friends may find

Me working at my trade;

At raising stones to suit your mind,

And digging with my spade.

Gold lime I have always on hand,

Supply'd you all can be,

However great is the demand,

My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,

Good water I can find,

In spite of patent laws I'll show,

For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade

So punctual I will be,

It never shall by one be said,

John Shaw has cheated me,

I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

March 3, 1806.

BAUTELT COLLINS.

Journal and 4 from the Library

to Georgetown, about 8 miles from Lexington

less part in Scott, and part in Fayette

land and judge for himself. The land

described, as I suppose any person will

discover, is of the premises made in

trustees of other kinds. Any further

and each trustee, and several other

of 100 acres in cultivation; an appre-

ssion about 250 acres, with improvements

within half a mile of the tract.

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, that valuable tract

of LAND in which I now live.

LEXINGTON, March 3, 1806.

THE Partnership of Mentelle &

Downing, or F. Downing & Co. is this day

dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted

are requested to call and settle their accounts,

and those having demands against the firm will

present them for settlement.

THE subscriber still continues his

shop opposite Mr. Pope's office, where he has

in addition to his other business, set up the

Windsor Chair Making,

where he will be able to furnish Chairs of every

description and color, painted, japanned and gilt,

which has never yet been done in this

country.

F. Downing Jun.

Lexington, March 6th, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CONDON, TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to a small red

house, on Main street, the second door above

Mr. Laudeman's, where he purposed carrying

on his business as usual.

Those gentlemen

who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done

in the best manner.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT OF

GROUND, lying on Mill street, adjoining Col.

Hart's—it is at present under good enclosure,

and a brick house on it, that will make

a decent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1806.

CLEAN FLAX SEED

for sale at the oil mill in Lexington—Also,

LINSEED OIL

may be had at said mill.

John Bobb.

Feb. 25th 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors

and provisions of every kind.

His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler.

From the arrangements made to accom-

modate his visitors, and the attention that will

be paid them, he flatters himself he will share

the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

REMOVAL.

ABNER LE GRAND'S NOTE,

Payable to, & endorsed by James McCoun, da-

ted, Lexington, February, 4th, 1806, at fifty

days, for 1000 dollars, payable and negotiable

at the office of the Kentucky Insurance

Company. The public are cautioned from

taking it, as payment has been stopped.

The finder will confer a favor on the sub-

scriber, by leaving it at the store of John and

William Jordan.

A. Le Grand.

Lexington, Feb. 6th 1806.

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a large white blaze on her face, remark-

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WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business.

In Lexington my friends may find

Me working at my trade;

At raising stones to suit your mind,

And digging with my spade.

Gold lime I have always on hand,

Supply'd you all can be,

However great is the demand,

My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,

Good water I can find,

In spite of patent laws I'll show,

For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade

So punctual I will be,

It never shall by one be said,

John Shaw has cheated me,

I am,

John R. Shaw.

APOTHECARY SHOP.

*The Noted Running Horse,
DARE DEVIL,
(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)*

STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the oil imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmlefs, his grand dam by col. Fitzhue's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day before 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, saved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '98, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bardstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them, lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomede, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever ran in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

ALSO,
*The High Bred Race Horse
GRAY-SQUIRREL,*

Stands at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of three within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

GRAY-SQUIRREL was got by the famous full bred horse Eolus, out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholasville, he won the first heat easily, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he ran a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, he won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of horses.

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, March 8.
N. B. Good pâturage for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,

*A Handsome Assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES;*

And intends keeping

*A Constant Assortment of
The Best Imported LEATHER,*

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this state.

Hugh Crawford.

Main street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's new brick houses.

N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, taylor, on Main street, nearly opposite Benjamin Stout, saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDERMAN,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hud son's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappé and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the state.

REMOVAL.

DAVISON McCULLOUGH.

TAYLOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant,
12m Lawson McCullough

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready

for the reception of any GOOD that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public.

Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may afford or defend the different rivers, and care will also be taken,

(wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,

Which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of

DORSEY'S IRON,

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of

PROBST'S CASTNIGS,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

MR. DELISLE,

From Paris in France.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale,

A ELECTRICK MACHINE,

with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price

150 dollars. He makes Electric Machines of all sizes, Panatik Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Mio Darts, Broad and Small Swords, Sur geons' Instruments &c. &c.

Mr. Delisle continues to electorise those affected with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralyse, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house ad

joining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 162 1-2 acres, within

5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres

of which are cleared and under good fence.

There are two good dwelling

houses on said farm, the one a hewed

log house, the other a brick; a large

double barn 60 by 25, feet, with other

necessary buildings. Also a young bear

apple and peach orchard. No place

is better watered than the above, hav

ing a cave, which is valuable, especially

in the neighbourhood of Lexington.

My price is £750—1000 dollars paid

by the first of September next, the bal

ance in two equal annual payments.

W. STEVENSON.

February 10, 1806.

CRANIOLOGY.

New Doctrine on Skulls.

An article from Berlin says, that

the famous Dr. Gall, devotes the

greater part of his time to lecturing on skulls. He has departed from Hall, and has left behind him the most profound admiration of his doctrine. Six skulls were sent from Je na to the judge Loder, with the biography of the persons to whom they belonged. These authentic documents were sealed up, and these mysterious packets were not to be opened until the oracle had pronounced, that is to say, until after the decision of Dr. Gall. Without doubt no communication could be sent to him by post, or otherwise.

Be it as it may, the doctor gravely examined the six skulls, and has found the organ of thievery more or less developed in each of them; he said, that one of the six belonged to the most stupid of mortals, the dullness of whom was fully evinced by the formation of the skull. In short, this was the most stupid skull which he had ever examined. The documents were then opened, with all requisite solemnity, and it appeared from them, that he had just pronounced judgment on the head of Schinderhanus, and those of five of the companions of that robber; and that the stupid skull belonged to one of the five latter.—But one of the greatest triumphs of Dr. Gall, is the conviction of professor Schutz, the most obstinate of the incredulous who had disbelieved the doctrine of craniology. This professor thought to lay a snare for the doctor, in presenting him with the skull of a person, of whom the friends of the professor knew perfectly well the life & character. M. Gill decided, that it belonged to a person who had some inclination to thievery, an excess of giddiness, and a particular faculty of imitating and mimicking all kinds of fantastical characters, and also of living from nature. The establishment of the professor was beyond conception; he was struck with veneration for the doctor, and his system of craniology. The skull was that of a pupil of M. Schutz, a most hair-brained young girl, who was foolish enough to go on the stage, & used to play constantly at Jena, and who being often suspected, had at length drowned herself, to avoid the consequences of a charge of pilfering. The auditors of M. Gill, to try the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very fit water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum, we will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which sells at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold; this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a seine, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

M. B. There are a number of acres of

clear bottom land, and several log houses up

on the above lands.

Now the black negroes imported from the vital colony at Sierra Leone, with the stamp of Wilberforce upon them, sell at 200 to 500 dollars; so that the black negro of Africa, is rather above par in the carcass market—and let us not do the dealers in black stock too much injustice—the traffic is black and abominable enough—but surely those who are admirers of the traffic in Hanoverian negroes—and the biggling about it—(amongst the dealers) that the price should be £40 a carcass.

This advance of price was not an act of the prince of Hesse;—no; he was not so selfish; it was the elector of Hanover who, without considering or making any allowance for the sensibility of the most pious and religious king in Europe, his majesty George III, whom all the world agrees has immortalized his reign—the elector of Hanover it was that insisted on advancing the price of white Hanoverian negroes 25 per cent.—there was a great deal of biggling about it—but it was at length settled (sometime before the duke of York was at Dunkirk) that the price should be £40 a carcass.

Now the black negroes imported from the vital colony at Sierra Leone, with the stamp of Wilberforce upon them, sell at 200 to 500 dollars; so that the black negro of Africa, is rather above par in the carcass market—and let us not do the dealers in black stock too much injustice—the traffic is black and abominable enough—but surely those who are admirers of the traffic in Hanoverian negroes—and the biggling about the prices of heads, legs and arms, are the last who should deprecate the blacks. Yet we know that among the most ardent sticklers for black emancipation (and if they were consistent their ardor would be entitled to honor and veneration!) among those sticklers for the emancipation of the blacks—we find the most ardent admirers and advocates of the white negro traffic carried on between the king of England and the elector of Hanover.

Who does not recollect the accounts in the British gazettes of 1794 and 1795, of the triumphs of the Hanoverian general Walmoden—and their forced marches, and above all their forced retreats, through Holland—who can reflect on the effects without a sigh—the pocket money which the king of England paid to the elector of Hanover on this occasion, was in proportion to the valor of Walmoden; who was always the first in action, and the dexterity of English manoeuvre was such that the Hanoverians under the gallant Walmoden were always the last out—if they could get out—for of £60,000, about 13,000 only got back—the rest took possession of Holland or Flanders, six feet a man, and were paid for to the elector of Hanover £40 a head!—23,000 Hanoverian white negroes at £40 a head £920,000,—this may be only, say four millions of dollars!

Did this money go to the wives, or the mothers, the fathers, or the brothers; or even the children of those who had been killed in Holland and Flanders under the gallant Walmoden? No. When did it go then?

Into the pocket of the elector of Hanover.

And who paid the money?

The unfortunate people of England.

And who is the elector of Hanover?

The king of England—the principal on both sides of the contract.

"What shall us say to these things?"

Thomas Paine said long ago—that monarchy was the "master fraud" of all frauds.

Yet what is more common than these persons admiring the Hanoverian elector, who revile Thomas Paine?

These contradictions of character from Henry VIII, downward, this self they form useful matters for reflection

to every man who has a spark of real Christian charity and liberality in him.

The Hanoverian general Walmoden always covered the retreat---literally with whole battalions of 40 pounds.

The 40 pounds always explained the change of a manoeuvre, if the 40 pounds were in the rear, and the French in front; then the gallant duke of York, countermarched, or changed front, or formed a column on his left---we recollect an instance, there were 2000 of the 40 pounds killed in one battle, this was £80,000 sterl. or 360,000 dollars, for only one day's work---pocket money.

Our readers must recollect an account of the royal feast at Frogmore in England; little more than a year since we published it---all the feast---all the viands---all the liquors, were served up in vessels of gold.

The number of persons confined for debt at the same moment in England, was said to be 21,000.

But when the elector of Hanover could get 360,000 dollars for one day's killing of Hanoverian white negroes---can it be surprising on the one hand that he should have feasts at Frogmore with vessels of gold.

Or, that 21,000 men should be in debt and in prison.

Wretches who are unconscious of personal worth---honour---or virtue---are always advocates for monarchy---because, as Montesquieu truly says, "virtue is not congenial with monarchy."

The Hanoverians from 18 to 40 years of age, are again called into the field---and as the tariff stands at £40 a head; should Bonaparte cross from Olmütz to Dresden, and it is little more than half the distance from Ulm to Vienna---it is impossible to foretell what quantity of pocket money the elector of Hanover would have---but there is no doubt that we should hear of the loyalty, the fidelity to their prince, and the death of thousands of unfortunate Hanoverians---of men, who, when they are not in the field, are not trusted, loyal as they are, with their own defence.

We cannot avoid just remarking what a satire on despotic governments, is the capture of the arms at Ulm, at Vienna, at Innspruck, at Brennau, at Braunau---In a despotic government the people are not trusted with arms in their own hands; they are laid up in magazines; the people therefore are ignorant of the use of arms, and conscious that they are not trusted; that their government is a master fraud, and their governors therefore afraid to trust them.

Aurora.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

In giving the following communication to the word, we do it with that caution which the subject of it is calculated to inspire. That subject is without doubt uncommonly interesting. The failing of the Leander and her consorts from New-York, the manner in which they were equipped, and the suspicions which were attached to them while they were in port, were evidently calculated to raise every thing about them, more especially the point of destination and the end of so singular an equipment, into objects of uncommon curiosity. Party spirit too stepped in to aid the natural impulse of the occasion. The federalists did not fail to seize upon the mysterious cover in which the plan was enveloped, and to create the most extraordinary charges against the administration. The project of gen. Miranda, according to their representation, was either directly promoted or indirectly connived at. The federalists therefore enquired, to collect the materials for an attack: the republicans, to defend the administration. Under such circumstances, the expedition of gen. Miranda has become an object of considerable interest. Fables have been born; conjectures have been offered; almost every one has been anxious to explain, but none has yet positively ascertained, the objects of this mysterious enterprise. The field of conjecture is yet open to the imagination, and the race of monstrous absurdities is not yet ended. We shall not therefore presume to vouch for the veracity of a single fact contained in the following communication. The author professes to be confident in the truth of his theory. He is an acquaintance of Miranda; conversant with his plans, and convinced of their reality. But this is an affair between gen. Miranda and himself. Far be it from our wish to make it a subject of contention between us and the publick. We give it to them as it is given to us. We are the organs, but not authors of the communication. It is put to the press under the persuasion, that if it will not enlighten by its accuracy, it may amuse by the novelty of the fable; and that whether it contains扶正, it may serve to invite the attention of the publick to the future development of the plot:

COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda, has embarked at New-York---that he has actually gone from thence, with the fixed design to emancipate his country from the yoke of Spain, is a notorious fact.

Standing alone, this might be deemed a project of a mere adventurer; but when we read the following short history of this man, the mind must expand with wonder, that it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were five delegates from five provinces of South America, at Madrid, sent to complain of intolerable grievances; they were denied redress thro' haughtiness and pride, just as our agents were, before our disputes had ended by war. One of these delegates, was intrusted to make certain propositions to Great-Britain. Lord Chatham (who had formed a whole administration, under a most solemn promise from the king, that he should have his unbounded confidence during life) embraced those propositions, gave the agent £1000 yearly, till the design should be carried into effect; he was paid this pension no longer than the life time of that admiral, and the agent was, along with the other four, sacrificed to the resentment of Spain.

In 1788, Miranda, who was born in Caracas, a city about 12 miles south of Liguira, made his appearance in this country; he is well known by many of our most eminent citizens; possesses a strong mind; & since his travels through all Europe he may be supposed equal to any man now living, as to intelligence and capacity, for the most important affairs.

His object has been nothing short and nothing else, than to deliver his country from a most intolerable and humiliating bondage. When England fitted out a large fleet to support their claims at Neutka Sound, Miranda was engaged to do more than aid them in those claims, but the expedition was abandoned; the cause may be conjectured, but time only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution had created war between France & Spain, he went to Paris; became a general in their armies. That fatal defeat of the left wing under Dumourier, which he commanded, caused suspicion, that having come over from England, they might have been betrayed, but all the Americans in Paris (among whom Tom. Paine & Joel Barlow) gave it as their decided opinion, that his principles were strictly pure, honorable and truly republican; he proved also, that he protested against the mode of attack the night before the action, and that he refused Dumourier's pressing solicitations to emigrate long with him. He would have embarked with an army from France for the directory had it in view, but no opportunity offered till peace was concluded. Intent on the same object, he once more offered his services to the Crown. Electors and elected, constituents and representatives, are names without meaning in the Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly calculated to produce a doubt respecting the success of Miranda's professed enterprize, under the present state of the Spanish colonies. On this subject, however, we are bound to speak with all the humility of doubt. We know but little of the present state of the Spanish colonies; the strength of the government, the character of its present officers, or its military resources. We know still less of Miranda's means, or the resources of his adherents. It is "three provinces" are already "organized," if Miranda is assisted, if not by the treasury, at least, as it is said, by the admiralty of England; if three millions of dollars have been furnished by his American associates, or English speculators, if succours should crown his first exertions, and the treasury of the King of Spain should fall into his hands; if the military force of that country be feeble, or its discipline imperfect; it is certainly probable, that Miranda may become the Washington of his country.

What we mean to assert is, that even if a "miracle does" not "come," still Miranda may not "succeed." The above sketch is to satisfy publick curiosity; as to the means, the place of destination, or ports to be first opened, it would be improper to say any thing farther; the plan is well digested; miracles do not come every day, and unless a miracle does come, Miranda must succeed.

A FEW STRICKTURES.

This preceding communication is without doubt, extremely complimentary to the design and character of Gen. Miranda. But it is incumbent on us to remark, that there are other representations of a very different nature.

With respect to the design itself,

mit a predatory excursion upon the coast of S. America, to sack the wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or to seize upon the treasury of Peru; while others have dispatched him on a commercial speculation, neither so honourable as the emancipation of his country, nor so lucrative as the seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be really what it professes to be, some have gone on to doubt his qualifications for the accomplishment of his projects. They have called him an adventurous adventurer; they have pointed him out in the history of the wars of France, as a disgraced and callous General; they have illustrated the incapacity of his soul, by the repeated miscarriage of his plans. Few, like our commentator, have ventured to extol his "intelligence, and capacity for the most important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble, or his qualifications ever so great, many have doubted the probability of his succeeding in the emancipation of his country. We know not, and our commentator carefully avoids to touch upon the point of his destination; whether it be Mexico, New-Grenada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres. But in all those countries, difficulties would surround him. The people are the devoted slaves of the clergy, in all the Spanish colonies; and the clergy are bound by their rich benefices, to the present order of things. Their political prejudices are scarcely less obstinate than their ecclesiastical; they have no pres among them; their oppressions may be great, but they have learned to be contented. The very monopoly of commerce which prevails among them, has the effect of shutting out another of the great means of improvement. Few strangers visit their country, and the miserable masses of Mexico and Peru, has no opportunity to profit by the discoveries of more civilized countries.

But why may not the Spanish colonies become as independent as the British colonies formerly did? We may reply, that their condition is different in two important circumstances. Not only was our people freer than the Spanish colonies are at present; as much freer at least, in proportion as the British government is more enlightened than the Spanish; but the government which was established in our colonies, was agreed to, between Austria and France, preparatory to a definitive peace. It is amongst the conditions, that the French shall occupy Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, the State of Venice, Corinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Goritz, and Istria: in short, within Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and all the country to the East of the road from Tabor to Linz. The Russian army is to evacuate the Austrian States, Austrian Poland, Moravia and Hungary, and the two Galicias, and are to return home. Of 80,000 Russians, which formed the quota furnished for the coalition, one half has been cut off; and the survivors, without artillery or baggage, and surrounded by the French, had no hope of escaping, but by surrendering themselves prisoners. This armistice was concluded on the 6th of December at Austerlitz.

The action which has thus terminated the war between the three

Emperors, is represented as being

without a parallel in ancient or modern times.

A passenger in the Frances Ann, to whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for the papers containing these accounts, informs us, that official advices were received at Bordeaux on the 25th Dec. that 10,000 English, and 6000 Russians, had been debarked for Hanover, and that on the 14th, Marshal Angera had orders to proceed thither by forced marches, at the head of an army of 70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. We are this moment made acquainted with a piece of intelligence (upon the most incontestable testimony,) which cannot but excite in the public mind, sensations of deep apprehension for the future peace of the nation. It is no less a fact than this---That the ships Indostan and Emperor, of New-York, have sailed from the island of St. Domingo, to join the ship Leander, now generally declared to be bound, with hostile intentions, to the Spanish province of Carracas.

March 15.

We have great satisfaction in communicating to the publick, the following pleasing information, inasmuch as it completely purges the government of all criminal connivance at, or participation in the late mysterious expedition under Miranda: A letter is received in town from Gen. Dearborn, secretary at war, in which he peremptorily declares that neither the administration, nor any of the heads of departments individually, had any knowledge of the destination of the Leander; that on this subject neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison ever had any conference and communications with gen. Miranda; that it was not until after he had failed that they were advised of her being despatched on a hostile voyage; and that on receiving this advise, suits were filed



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, Mr. Jno. A. Grimes, of Fayette county, to the agreeable Miss Lucy S. Broaddus, of Jessamine county.

At length we have received the official accounts of the battle which took place early in December, between the French and allied armies. The hour at which those accounts were received, renders it impossible to give them in detail in this day's Gazette—they shall appear on Wednesday. As we expected, the battle terminated entirely in favor of the French; the consequence of which was, an immediate armistice—and a definitive treaty will of course take place, between the emperors of France, Austria and Russia. England will then be left to contend single handed with France. We hope a general peace will soon take place.

Congress is still engaged on the resolutions offered by Mr. Gregg and others, relative to restraining the intercourse with Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

We stop the press to announce the receipt of intelligence from the European continent, of a very important nature. The official bulletins of the grand army, to the 5th Dec. are in our possession. They reached us at a late hour last evening, in time to give merely a brief abstract of their contents. In the actions which succeeded that described by Berthier, in Thursday's *Mercantile Advertiser*, the French have been completely victorious, that an armistice has been agreed to, between Austria and France, preparatory to a definitive peace. It is amongst the conditions, that the French shall occupy Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, the State of Venice, Corinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Goritz, and Istria: in short, within Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and all the country to the East of the road from Tabor to Linz. The Russian army is to evacuate the Austrian States, Austrian Poland, Moravia and Hungary, and the two Galicias, and are to return home.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made of their own pattern to measure. Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Clarke county, greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to take JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Clarke circuit court,

on the third day of their next April term, to answer and say, if any thing he hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his wife, shall not be divorced from him the said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the 23d December, in the year 1805; and further to do and receive what our said court shall in that part consider; and have them there this writ. Witness, Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said court, this third day of March, 1806, and in the XIV. year of the commonwealth.

Sam'l M. Taylor.

This is an action of divorce, founded upon an act of the General assembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-third December, 1805---no bail is required.

3rd

P. Hauskins.

THE subscribers will sell 207 acres

of first rate LAND, about 2 1/2 miles from this place; it is the fourth half of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec'd. and bounded as follows; east by Wm. Allen Junr. west by mr. Payne, North by col. James McDowell, and south by mr. Payne.

Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to ex-John Gardner, who is duly authorized to sell the same.

Joseph & Sam'l. Perry.

Lexington, March 14th, 1806.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

B O B,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet,

eight or nine inches high, blacksmith

by trade, has a scar on his head about

the size of a dollar or rather larger,

which is not covered with hair; he is

extremely fond of liquor, and insolent

when drunk; was purchased of Mr.

James Ware, near Lexington, Ken-

tucky, about twelve years ago, and ta-

ken to Virginia. He has no doubt ob-

tained a pass from some worthless per-

son, as he could not have got to Ken-

tucky without one. Any person taking

the said fellow and securing him in any

jail, or delivering him to mr. Wilson in

Lexington, shall be entitled to the above

reward, and all reasonable charges paid

by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

Advertisements omitted to-day

shall appear in our next.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A SONG.

DAMON I love, yet know not why;
But well I know I fondly love;
For me he leaves the tender sigh,
Kindred sighs my bosom prove.

Yet never did his tongue express
The vows that common lovers frame,
Nor have I ventured to confess
Our guileless wishes are the same.

Friendship, unheeding paved the way;
To mutual love's enchanting power;
The blossom of the vernal day,
Thus forms the sweet, the beauteous flower.

And when the flower shall fade and die,
Nor leave a single charm behind,
Our passion shall e'en time defy,
And bloom eternal at the mind.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

AN honest, simple Irishman, a short time since, landed on the quays at Liverpool, in search of harvest work—A fellow on the quay, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, asked him "how long Pat have you broke loose from your mother's cabin? and how does the potatoes eat now?" The Irish lad, who happened to have a shillela in his hand, answered, "O they eat, very well my jewel, would you like to taste the stalk?" and knocking the enquirer down, coolly walked off.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4,

Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively be given drawing in May next.

25,000, { Dollars highest
10,000, } Prizes.
5,000,

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for ale at

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices.

No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the HIGHEST PRIZE in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000.
3929 (highest prize) \$20000.
15298 \$3000.
13904 \$2000.
25596 \$2000.
28373 \$2000.
3978 \$1000.
20555 \$1000.
22315 \$1000.
Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollars, lar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description to G. & R. Waite, in letters post paid, may have tickets and send them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANNING & GILDING—all SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilfons Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the publick's humble servant.

HENRY D. ELBERT,

Lexington, 25th March 1806. ff

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgeley, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.

March 1, 1806.—ff

NOTICE.

DR. SAM'L BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

11 Auditor's Office.

Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.

Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and clasped in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-residents' lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz I, A B, do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law as collector of the district and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me for taxes."

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the first day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.

2. do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.

3. do. William Skinner, Marietta.

4. do. James Herron, Zanesville.

5. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.

6. do. James Hilman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio. 6

11

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grand very fast, one pair of stones are French hewn, the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

Iptf. John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY vs.

Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805. John Taylor, complainant, Chancery

against

John Downer defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

WM. Francis Taylor Clk.

NOTICE.

BAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George Johnson dec. formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated; so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

Richard Johnson, } Adm'r.

Peter Johnson, } Frederickburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806. 2m

NOW PUBLISHED, BY G. DOUGLAS

BOOKSELLER, BALTIMORE,

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

SKECHES

OF

TRIALS IN IRELAND

FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE

SPEECHES OF MR. CURRAN

AT LENGTH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A BRIEF

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF

IRELAND,

AND A BIOGRAPHICAL

ACCOUNT OF MR. CURRAN:

WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED

LIKENESS OF THAT ORATOR.

Cedent arma foggia, concedat laurea lingue.

Nosce hoc omnia est adolescentulus.

SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

The co-partnership of SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

EXPIRED by limitation, on the first

of February, all persons to whom they

are indebted, are requested to call for

payment, and those who are indebted to

them are required to make payment.

The business in future will be conducted

under the firm of

Simon Grat & Co.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1806. 3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas, on the 30th of Jan-

uary last, I passed my bond, with Thos.

as Dozier security, to Moses Bigger-

staff, of Mason county, for the sum of

120 dollars in property, payable, I think,

sometime in December next; this is

therefore, to forewarn the public from

trading for or taking an affgment on

my bond, as I am determined not to

pay it, until said Biggerstaff makes me

a title to a certain tract or parcel of land,

whereon I now live, agreeable to his

bond.

Azariah Prather.

Madison county, March 20, 1806. Stt.

11

164 VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on

Brush creek, N. W. T., where the road

crosses from Limeford to Chillicothe;

this tract contains about three hundred

acres of rich bottom, the remainder is

well timbered; has on it a good mill

seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-

lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover

Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of

the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good

neighborhood, about three miles from

Dunham's Town, seven from Williams-

burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-

hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush

creek, a few miles from New Market,

N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,

Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-

ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented

for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,

part of a tract of eight thousand acres,

surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-